Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, East Java, Indonesia

Agriecobis
(Journal of Agricultural Socioeconomics and Business)

p-ISSN 2662-6154, e-ISSN 2621-3974 // Vol. 6 No. 02 October 2023, pp. 180-188

Research Article

The Effect of Social Capital on Farmer Welfare

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history
Received October 2, 2023
Revised October 25, 2023
Accepted October 31, 2023
Published October 31, 2023

Keywords
Capital
Farmer Welfare
Social Effect

ABSTRACT

The agricultural sector significantly contributes to the national income, warranting focused attention for its continuous development and enhanced productivity to positively effect farmer welfare. Farmer groups, pivotal in harnessing the potential and knowledge of farmers in agriculture, play a crucial role in fostering competitive productivity. The establishment of farmer interactions is facilitated by the presence of social capital within farming communities, underscoring its vital role in realizing farmer welfare. This study seeks to analyze the effect of social capital variables on the welfare of farmers within Gapoktan Agro Mandiri, situated in Selur, Ngrayun, Ponorogo, Indonesia. Employing quantitative methods and utilizing the SmartPLS analysis tool, the research gathered data from 84 respondents, determined through calculations using the Slovin formula. The findings reveal a substantial 72.4% influence of social capital on farmers' welfare within GAPOKTAN Agro Mandiri. This underscores that components of social capital, including trust, networks, and social norms, collectively contribute positively to the welfare of farmers. The demonstrated significance of social capital in this context emphasizes its pivotal role in supporting farmer development and enhancing welfare within the specified region.

INTRODUCTION

In 2022, the agricultural sector contributed significantly to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), comprising 12.91% of the total. This underscores its substantial role as a major contributor to the national income. To enhance productivity, farmers are urged to actively engage in innovative farming practices, particularly in regions where a significant portion of the population is involved in agriculture (Puspita, 2020). Recognizing the importance of agricultural development as a standard imperative, effective communication among farmers serves as a foundational element (Fauzi, N.F, 2018). The establishment of communication networks is crucial for fostering collaboration aimed at elevating agricultural quality. This collaborative effort manifests as a social relationship or interaction, necessitating the creation of farmer groups to serve as platforms facilitating these interactions (Afriliansyah, 2019).

Farmer groups, comprised of a collective of farmers, ranchers, or planters, coalesce around shared interests, akin environmental conditions, and familiarity, with the overarching aim of enhancing and advancing the businesses of their members. These groups serve three primary functions: as forums for collective learning, as platforms for cooperative endeavors, and as cohesive production units. Farmer groups actively contribute to

the development of agricultural potential and awareness, fostering competitive productivity among their members. Importantly, the interaction among farmers within these groups is facilitated by the intrinsic social capital embedded in the farming community. These groups transcend mere institutional roles, serving as ongoing mediums for the exchange and cultivation of social capital among farmers (Harahap M, 2018). The close interplay between social capital and the developmental trajectory of farmer groups is evident, where the presence of social capital empowers farmers to establish networks and sustain agricultural growth within a given area. This dynamic, in turn, leads to an enhancement in the welfare of farmer groups, optimizing their agricultural activities (Bakri et al., 2021). Recognizing the significance of social capital is pivotal for understanding how farmers acquire, recognize, accept, and apply information crucial for the sustained vitality of a group (Ermawati et al., 2021).

Social capital, as articulated by a group's shared values and norms, is characterized by mutual trust and serves as the foundation for establishing interpersonal relationships among group members (Puspita, 2019). The evolution and maturation of social capital within society align with human development, underscoring its pivotal role in implementation. Within farmer groups, social capital encompasses assets, values, and collaborative efforts grounded in shared interests and environmental conditions (social, economic, and resource-related), thereby shaping the trajectory of activities within these groups. The sustainability of such groups is paramount, not only for preparing subsequent generations but also for leveraging additional resources that bolster business endeavors (Angreny, et al., 2022). An indispensable element for the sustainable development of agriculture is the cultivation of robust social interactions, complemented by the presence of skilled human resources. This holistic approach to sustainable agricultural development necessitates the optimal management of all resources, encompassing natural elements, human capital, technology, and institutional frameworks (Ibrahim JT, 2021).

Social capital significantly contributes to a nation's development, expanding the understanding beyond the conventional trio of natural capital, produced capital, and human capital that initially characterized developmental concepts (Sayifullah S, 2018). While these three capitals offer partial explanations for the overall process of economic growth, the holistic fulfillment of fundamental social needs, including food, shelter, health, and education, is contingent upon the elements of social capital. Local communities benefit immensely from the presence of social rank and values, which play a pivotal role in meeting diverse community needs (Yanti et al., 2020). The establishment of farmer groups serves as a mechanism to address these fundamental needs, with social capital weaving through the fabric of daily life to fortify community social resilience. This resilience is evident in the community's ability to meet basic social needs, address social problems, and strengthen social bonds among various groups within the community (Word bank, 2006). The influence of social capital extends beyond the social realm, indirectly impacting agricultural productivity, economic sustainability, and regional social sustainability. This influence is manifested through its effect on the availability of labor, facilitated by proximity, kinship, and social relations (Subangkit et al., 2020).

The agricultural sector constitutes a substantial portion of the Indonesian workforce, with 28.61% engaged in agricultural activities within the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries business sector. In the East Java Province, this figure rises significantly to 92.69%, while in the Ponorogo Regency, it stands at 45.28%. These statistics underscore the imperative for prioritized attention to the agricultural sector's development, ensuring sustained productivity growth and consequential improvements in the welfare of farmers. Organized under various entities, farmer groups, such as the GAPOKTAN (Farmer Group Union), play a pivotal role in facilitating collaborative business activities across the entire agricultural value chain. This collaboration spans from upstream to downstream sectors, emphasizing a commercial and market-oriented approach.

Ernanda et al. (2019) conducted a comprehensive analysis of the social capital characteristics among kopay chili farmers in Payakumbuh City. Employing a descriptive approach, the study scrutinized the social capital attributes of 53 kopay curly chili farmers, selected through snowball sampling, each possessing substantial experience in kopay curly chili cultivation in Payakumbuh. Descriptive analysis, employed to systematically and accurately illustrate the facts, properties, and relationships among the phenomena investigated, focused on variables such as trust, social norms, and social networks. The findings revealed a notably positive assessment of the social capital among kopay curly chili farmers, with social norms, particularly mutual assistance activities among farmers, standing out as a high-perception variable. In a related investigation, R.S. Sidiq et al. (2021) explored the effect of social capital on the welfare of watershed communities in Buluh Cina, Siak Hulu, Kampar, Riau, utilizing quantitative methods and path analysis statistical tests. Employing cluster random sampling, the study included 28 families with 56 respondents, encompassing both husbands and wives. Variables under examination included participation, reciprocity, trust, social norms, values, and proactive actions. The results demonstrated that social capital exerted a substantial influence,

accounting for 53.5% of the community welfare in Buluh Cina. This suggests a positive contribution from all variables, as measured by the subjective life satisfaction index for everyone, indicating an overall positive effect on community well-being.

Ponorogo, situated in the East Java Province, harbors a substantial agricultural workforce, accounting for 45.28% of the population. Within this region, Gapoktan Argo Mandiri, located in Selur, oversees 18 farmer groups with a particular focus on cultivating *empon-empon* (rhizomes and spices), rice, and livestock. The farmers associated with Gapoktan Agro Mandiri exhibit diverse age groups, with a prevalence of individuals in productive and elderly age brackets. Given the predominance of agriculture as the primary occupation in this area, the productive age demographic presents untapped potential for development. Farmers in this category are poised to significantly enhance agricultural quality. However, challenges arise from a tendency towards lower educational levels and a dearth of knowledge concerning agricultural development, impecting the overall welfare of the farmers.

This study aims to investigate the influence of social capital on the welfare of farmers affiliated with Gapoktan Agro Mandiri. The research seeks to assess the extent to which social capital contributes to enhancing agricultural quality in the village, recognizing the pivotal role it plays in the context of agricultural development and farmer welfare.

METHOD

The study, spanning from June to August 2023, was executed in Selur, Ngrayun, Ponorogo. The research site selection was deliberate, with the specific choice of Gapoktan in Selur, Ngrayun, Ponorogo, East Java, motivated by the perceived potential for enhancing the welfare of farmer groups through social capital. The envisaged potential holds promise for cultivating the human resources of Gapoktan members, reflecting an opportunity to leverage social capital for the advancement of farmer well-being.

The employed research methodology is quantitative, utilizing numerical data and statistical stages for analysis purposes (Ibrahim, JT 2020). This study is structured to ascertain and elucidate the influence of social capital on the welfare of farmers within GAPOKTAN. Predominantly reliant on quantitative data, the research employs the Smart PLS analysis tool, renowned for its capacity to test causality, validity, and reliability, and to discern both direct and indirect effects between variables. Simple Random Sampling, a technique involving the random selection of sample members without consideration of population strata, determines the sample size. The determination of the sample size utilizes the Slovin formula with a 10% margin of error. Following these calculations, 84 respondents were selected from a population of 540 farmers affiliated with Gapoktan Agro Mandiri.

This study employs a combination of primary and secondary data sources. Primary data, directly collected by the researcher, is acquired through observations, interviews, and the distribution of questionnaires among members of the farmer group (Maulidya et al., 2021). Secondary data, drawn from pertinent literature such as books, journals, and references, serves as a complementary and supportive element for the primary data and the overall research framework. The measurement approach in this study utilizes a Likert scale, a tool designed to gauge attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of individuals or groups regarding social events or phenomena. Likert scale items are amalgamated to generate scores or values that encapsulate individual characteristics within the research context.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overview of the Research Area

Ponorogo, situated in the East Java Province, is a regency encompassing 21 sub-districts and comprising 307 villages. Geographically, Ponorogo shares its boundaries with Magetan, Madiun, and Nganjuk to the north; Pacitan to the south; Pacitan and Wonogiri of the Central Java Province to the west; and Tulungagung and Trenggalek to the east. The topography of Ponorogo is diverse, ranging from lowlands to mountains.

Overview of Respondent Characteristics

The study encompassed 84 respondents from 18 farmer groups, identified through the distribution of questionnaires. Those respondents who provided the requisite data met the defined criteria of being members

of Gapoktan Agro Mandiri. The classification of respondent characteristics involved an examination of gender, age, education, and income for each member within Gapoktan Agro Mandiri.

Table 1. Respondent Characteristics

Characteristics	Classification	Number of Respondent	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	84	100
Age	20-34	15	17
	35-55	36	42
	> 56	33	39
Education	Elementary School	30	35
	Junior High School	26	30
	Senior High School	25	29
	Higher Education (S1)	3	3
Income	< IDR 500,000	9	10
	IDR 500,000 - IDR 1,000,000	33	39
	IDR 1,000,000 - IDR 1,500,000	23	27
	IDR 1,500,000 - IDR 2,000,000	8	9
	> IDR 2,000,000	11	13

Source: Primary data processed (2023)

The study incorporated 84 farmers as respondents, all of whom were members of Gapoktan Agro Mandiri in Selur, Ngrayun, Ponorogo. The gender composition of the respondents was exclusively male, as outlined in Table 1. Notably, the absence of female members within Gapoktan can be attributed to the cultural norms of Gapoktan Agro Mandiri, where participation in the farmer group is traditionally restricted to the heads of households. This prevailing cultural practice does not extend membership possibilities to women in the absence of male representation within the family.

Age constitutes a determinant factor intertwined with both physical and psychological capabilities. The examination of respondent age revealed a predominant presence in the mature productive age category, specifically 35-55 years old, encompassing 42% of the respondents (n=36). Additionally, individuals above 56 years old constituted 39% of the respondents (n=33), while those aged 18-34 comprised 17% of the total respondents (n=15). This demographic distribution signifies a predominantly mature and experienced cohort within the membership of Gapoktan Agro Mandiri. The relatively balanced representation of members in both the productive and elderly age brackets underscores the importance of sustained physical abilities and responsive engagement in supporting agricultural endeavors among the farmer group. However, the comparable numbers in the productive and elderly age groups suggest a potential challenge, indicating a relatively gradual pace of agricultural development and a scarcity of new innovations in the area.

The educational profile of respondents indicates that the majority hold elementary school qualifications, constituting 35% of the sample (n=30). Following closely, 30% of respondents possess education at the junior high school level (n=26), while 29% completed their education at the senior high school level (n=25). Higher education (S1) is represented by a smaller proportion, with only 3% of respondents holding this qualification (n=3). This assessment reveals a relatively low educational attainment among members of Gapoktan Agro Mandiri. Notably, a significant percentage of respondents completed their education at the elementary and junior high school levels, signifying a prevalent trend of limited educational background within the group. The observed lack of educational diversity is attributed to the diminished interest among the younger demographic in pursuing advanced education while engaging in agricultural activities within the region.

The predominant income bracket among respondents is within the range of IDR 500,000 - IDR 1,000,000, encompassing 39% of the sample (n=33). Following this, farmers earning IDR 1,000,000 - IDR 1,500,000 constitute 27% of respondents (n=23), while those earning above IDR 2,000,000 account for 23% (n=11). Respondents with an income below IDR 500,000 represent 10% of the sample (n=9), and those earning between IDR 1,500,000 - IDR 2,000,000 constitute 9% of the respondents (n=8). While income is integral to sustaining livelihoods, the study notes that the majority of Gapoktan Agro Mandiri members earn incomes significantly below the locally defined minimum wage. The heightened reliance of Gapoktan members on the agricultural sector remains notable, yet the underutilization of available natural resources and a deficit in knowledge hinder their overall development.

The Effect of Social Capital on Farmer Welfare
Outer Model Test (Measurement Model)

1. Test of Discriminant Validity

Discriminant validity serves as a crucial test to ascertain the distinctiveness of a construct from other constructs (Purwanto et al., 2021). Evaluating the cross-loading values proves instrumental in determining the adequacy of discriminant validity. This involves comparing the loading value of a specific construct with those of other constructs, ensuring that the loading value on the intended construct surpasses that of other constructs (Pering, 2020).

Table 2. Value of Cross Loadings

	Trust	Network	Social Norms	Welfare
Honesty (X1.1)	0.882	0.712	0.707	0.765
Attention (X1.2)	0.910	0.734	0.625	0.748
Security (X1.3)	0.867	0.606	0.582	0.638
Individual (X2.1)	0.703	0.836	0.566	0.628
Community group (X2.1)	0.617	0.856	0.691	0.650
Government institutions (X2.3)	0.646	0.839	0.597	0.661
Behavior (X3.1)	0.530	0.518	0.787	0.529
Habits (X3.2)	0.523	0.529	0.761	0.544
Culture (X3.3)	0.630	0.671	0.793	0.631
Income (Y1.1)	0.712	0.654	0.604	0.888
Facilities (Y1.2)	0.744	0.671	0.613	0.853
Education (Y1.3)	0.655	0.666	0.688	0.859

Source: Primary data processed (2023)

In Table 2, each research indicator exhibits higher outer loading values with its corresponding variables compared to outer loading values with other variables. The table presents valid values, indicating that the utilized data possess distinct attributes and are not unidimensional. This attests to the good discriminant validity of the indicators in this study concerning the effect of forming their respective variables.

Discriminant validity can also be evaluated through a comparison between the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) and the correlation values between different constructs within the model. Adequate validity of the model is indicated when each latent variable achieves an AVE value exceeding 0.50 (Budi et al., 2020).

Table 3. Value of *Average Variance Extracted* (AVE)

Variable	AVE
Trust	0.788
Network	0.712
Social Norms	0.609
Farmer Welfare	0.751

Source: Primary data processed (2023)

Table 3 reveals that the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) values for trust, network, social norms, and farmer welfare are all greater than 0.50. Specifically, trust has a value of 0.788, network 0.712, social norms 0.609, and farmer welfare 0.751. This signifies the successful attainment of good discriminant validity for each variable.

Inner Model Test

1. R-Square

The R-Square, or coefficient of determination, quantifies the extent to which the independent variable can elucidate the variability in the dependent variable. This metric is instrumental in measuring the influence wielded by the independent latent variable on the dependent latent variable (Artanto et al., 2021).

Table 4. R-Square

	R-square	R-square Adjusted
Farmer Welfare (Y)	0.724	0.714

Source: Primary data processed (2023)

Table 6 indicates an R-square value of 0.724, equivalent to 72.4%. This denotes that the independent variables of trust, networks, and social norms effectively elucidate the variation in the dependent variable of farmer welfare. Specifically, 72.4% of the farmer welfare variation can be attributed to the independent variable of social capital, leaving the remaining 27.6% potentially influenced by variables not addressed in this study.

2. Path *Coefficient*

The path coefficient test is employed to assess the magnitude of the influence or effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. A higher path coefficient value in the relationship between variables indicates a stronger connection (Wulandari et al., 2022). The outcomes of the data processing unveil the inner model, as illustrated in the figure:

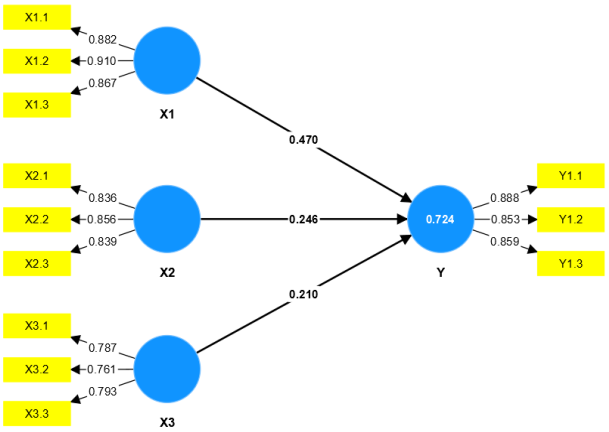

Figure 1. *Inner Model*

The figure above illustrates that the trust variable possesses the highest path coefficient value at 0.910, indicating its predominant influence on the welfare of farmers in Gapoktan Agro Mandiri. Following this, the network variable exerts the second-highest effect with a path coefficient value of 0.246, while the social norm variable exhibits the smallest influence with a value of 0.210.

3. Hypothesis Test

The examination of the effect and correlations among variables is conducted through hypothesis testing. This testing relies on the outcomes derived from assessing the inner model and mediation via the SmartPLS output results. Hypothesis testing involves evaluating the path coefficient and P-Value. A t-statistic value for the path coefficient score, exceeding 1.96, signifies a direct influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable (Widyastuti & Prastitya, 2020). Furthermore, a P-Value < 0.05 (5%) establishes the presence of a positive and statistically significant effect between variables (Sisvanka & Aziz, 2022).

Table5. Hypothesis Test

Effect	*Original Sample* (O)	*T- Statistic*	*P-Value*
Trust ➔ Farmer Welfare	0.470	3.727	0.000
Network ➔ Farmer Welfare	0.248	2.049	0.040
Social Norms ➔ Farmer Welfare	0.210	1.970	0.049

Source: Primary data processed (2023)

Table 8 reveals that the trust variable significantly impacts farmer welfare variables by 47%, exhibiting an error rate of 0% and a t-statistic value of 3.727, indicating a substantial effect. Similarly, the network variable significantly influences the welfare of farmers, demonstrating a significant effect of 24.8%, with an error rate of 4% and a t-statistic value of 2.049. The Social Norms variable also significantly affects the welfare of farmers, indicating a significant effect at 21%, with an error rate of 4.9% and a t-statistic value of

1.970. These findings lead to the conclusion that social capital (X) significantly influences the welfare of farmers (Y). This assertion aligns with earlier research by Kusumayanti, N.M.D, et al (2018), affirming a positive correlation between social capital and the welfare of fishermen. Therefore, an enhancement in the quality of social capital tends to parallel an increase in welfare levels.

The Smart PLS analysis reveals that trust, networks, and social norms exert a significant and positive influence on farmer welfare. This finding aligns with prior research conducted by R. S. Sidiq, et al. (2021), asserting that social capital significantly contributes to community welfare. These outcomes are in harmony with the insights gathered from respondent interviews, affirming the pivotal role of trust, networks, and social norms in attaining welfare. Social capital emerges as the primary asset in pursuing diverse achievements. Corroborating this, Harahap and Agusta's (2018) research underscores a significant correlation between social capital and welfare. The results of the correlation test elucidate a robust and positive interrelation among each variable. Interestingly, this study diverges from Kayadoe, et al.'s (2019) research, which posits a correlation between social capital and farmer group welfare but without statistical significance.

This examination reveals that among the variables (X) tested, trust emerges as the most influential factor on the dependent variable (Y), boasting the highest value compared to other variables. These findings underscore the significance of trust as the primary foundation for mutual reliance among farmer group members in all their activities. This trust facilitates the establishment of robust networks, fostering the exchange of information and mutual assistance. Additionally, the presence of norms, expressed through binding rules within the group, contributes to a more cohesive and cooperative environment. In the context of social capital, trust represents a willingness to engage in social relationships, rooted in the confidence that others will fulfill expectations and act in a mutually supportive manner. This aligns with the definition emphasizing trust as a key element that prevents actions detrimental to individuals and the group. These results find resonance in the research of Antou, et al. (2022), which underscores the pivotal role of trust in farmer groups. Conversely, it deviates from the perspective presented by Ernanda, et al. (2019), which emphasizes the importance of social norms, specifically the active assistance among farmers within the group, as the perception with the highest level.

CONCLUSION

The findings underscore the pivotal role of social capital in shaping farmer groups, emanating from social elements that facilitate connections within the community or association. This study reveals a substantial impact of social capital, comprising trust, networks, and social norms, accounting for 72.4% of the variance in the welfare of farmers affiliated with GAPOKTAN Agro Mandiri in Selur, Ngrayun, Ponorogo. It implies that fostering and enhancing social capital in Gapoktan Agro Mandiri is imperative for the ongoing development of agriculture and the overall welfare of farmers in the region.

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